

In The Claims

1-29 (canceled)

30. (currently amended) ~~[[A]]~~ In a method of tempering a glazing comprised of boron-free glass having a magnesium oxide content of less than 2% by weight, a coefficient of thermal expansion greater than 93×10^{-7} per degree Centigrade and a Fracture Toughness of less than $0.72 \text{ MPam}^{1/2}$, the improvement comprising operating a quench at a quench pressure at least 20% less than the quench pressure required to temper a corresponding glazing of standard composition to the required standards standard ANSI Z26 under otherwise similar conditions.

31. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 30 wherein the quench pressure is at least 25% less than the quench pressure required to temper a corresponding glazing of standard composition to the ~~required standards~~ standard ANSI Z26 under otherwise similar conditions.

32. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 30 wherein the glazing is of float glass having a thickness in the range 3 mm to 5 mm.

33. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 32 wherein the quench pressures used range from not more than 12.5 kPa for 3 mm glass to not more than 5kPa for 5 mm glass.

34. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 33 wherein the quench pressures used range from not more than 10 kPa for 3 mm glass to not more than 5 kPa for 5 mm glass.

35. (currently amended) [[A]] In a method of tempering a glazing comprised of boron-free glass having a magnesium oxide content of less than 2% by weight, a coefficient of thermal expansion greater than 93×10^{-7} per degree Centigrade and a Fracture Toughness of less than $0.72 \text{ MPam}^{1/2}$, the improvement comprising operating a quench at a quench pressure of not more than 12.5 kPa for 3mm glass.

36. (currently amended) [[A]] In a method of tempering a glazing comprised of boron-free glass having a magnesium oxide content of less than 2% by weight, a coefficient of thermal expansion greater than 93×10^{-7} per degree Centigrade and a Fracture Toughness of less than $0.72 \text{ MPam}^{1/2}$, the improvement comprising operating a quench at a quench pressure of not more than 10 kPa for 4mm glass.

37. (currently amended) [[A]] In a method of tempering a glazing comprised of boron-free glass having a magnesium oxide content of less than 2% by weight, a coefficient of thermal expansion greater than 93×10^{-7} per degree Centigrade and a Fracture Toughness of less than $0.72 \text{ MPam}^{1/2}$, the improvement comprising operating a quench at a quench pressure of not more than 6 kPa for 5mm glass.

38. (currently amended) [[A]] In a method of tempering an automotive glazing, the automotive glazing being of boron-free glass comprising at least 14.5% by weight Na_2O , at least 10.5% by weight CaO , at least 0.5% by weight total iron (measured as Fe_2O_3) and having a magnesium oxide content of less than 2% by weight being-substantially-magnesium-free, the glass having a ferrous value (% ferrous) of at least 30%, the improvement comprising operating a quench at a quench pressure at least 10% less than the quench pressure required to toughen a corresponding glazing of standard composition to the required-standards standard ANSI Z26 under otherwise similar conditions.

39. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 30₁ wherein the glazing is an automotive glazing being of boron-free glass comprising at least 14.5% by weight Na₂O, at least 10.5% by weight CaO, at least 0.5% by weight total iron (measured as Fe₂O₃) and ~~being substantially magnesium-free~~ having a magnesium oxide content of less than 2% by weight, the glass having a ferrous value (% ferrous) of at least 30%, comprising operating the quench at a quench pressure at least 10% less than the quench pressure required to toughen a corresponding glazing of standard composition to the ~~required standards~~ standard ANSI Z26 under otherwise similar conditions.

40-44 (canceled)